

## Annotated Bibliography

103 CMR: Department of Correction. (n.d.). *103 CMR 478.00: Library services* [PDF].

Retrieved from <http://www.mass.gov/courts/docs/lawlib/101-103cmr/103cmr478.pdf>

This is a legal document from the Massachusetts Department of Correction detailing 103 Code of Massachusetts Regulation 478: Library Services. Available to the general public, the document's purpose is to outline the policy for library services to the incarcerated and was used as a guide of standards for creating a collection development policy for a faux Massachusetts correctional institution. This was particularly helpful in developing the legal portion of the policy, as well as the administrative roles.

ALA Council. (2010, June 29). Prisoners right to read: An interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights. Retrieved from <http://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/librarybill/interpretations/prisonersrightoread>

Serving as Appendix A, the Prisoners Right to Read is interpreted by the American Library Association (ALA) in accordance with the Library Bill of Rights. The right to read explains intellectual freedom issues of serving incarcerated populations, recognizing potential limitations in the collection development process but still valuing the prisoners' right to access a vast array of information representative of diverse viewpoints.

American Association of Law Libraries. (n.d.). Law library collection development policies. Retrieved from <https://www.aallnet.org/sections/ts/Resources/Collection-Development-Policies>

The American Association of Law Libraries is a professional organization that has ties to both legal professionals and librarians. The site acts as a bibliography, linking to many collection development policies for law libraries throughout the U.S. Collection development policies are listed by material and library type. This can

help in narrowing down desired research to a specific library type and/or collection development policy.

American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, American Corrections Association, & Correctional Education Association [AALL, ALA, ACA, & CEA]. (1994/1995). *Prison law library guidelines* [PDF]. Retrieved from <https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/media/publications/Prison%20Law%20Library%20Guidelines%20A.A.L.L.%20199495.pdf>

"Prison Law Library Guidelines" was developed by multiple professional organizations representing libraries, education, and correctional facilities. These guidelines are somewhat outdated, having been written in the mid-90s, but the information pulled, included in Appendix C, still may hold true for today's prison law libraries. Due to scarce availability of sufficient, up-to-date information on prison law libraries, this document was used to loosely describe the Duvall State Prison Library's law collection.

The Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. (n.d.). An excerpt from *Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions*. Retrieved from <http://www.ala.org/ascla/resources/librarystandards>

The Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, a division of the ALA, has an excerpt from one of its publications, *Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions*, available on its website. This was used as a guide to assist in determining staffing, book budget, and collection ratios based on prison population size.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. (n.d.). *Massachusetts Department of Correction*. Retrieved from <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/doc/>

The Massachusetts Department of Correction's vision and mission were used to craft an accurately representative purpose statement for the collection development policy.

Concord Free Public Library. (n.d.). Mission statement and policies. Retrieved from <http://concordlibrary.org/about/mission/>

The Concord Free Public Library's mission was used to create the Duvall State Prison Library mission statement in order to accurately reflect that of a local public library, since prison libraries are advised to adopt a model similar to that of a public institution.

Conrad, S. (2012, October). Collection development and circulation policies in prison libraries: An exploratory survey of librarians in US correctional institutions. *The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy*, 82(4), 407-427. doi:10.1086/667435

The Library Quarterly is reputable professional library publication, and the research featured in this article explores the collection development and circulation policies of correctional institutions in the U.S., discussing commonalities between policies, as well as obstacles faced during this process. This article was used to analyze materials formats within the collection, as well as the purpose of a prison library. The article also reinforced the credibility of other sources, such as the prison library standards set by ALA and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

Exploring Prison Librarianship. (2012, June 4). Prisoners' rights to legal material [Blog]. Retrieved from <https://exploringprisonlibrarianship.wordpress.com/2012/06/04/prisoners-rights-to-legal-material/>

Despite lacking credibility due to being simply a WordPress site, this blog directs the reader to credible sources that back up the stated information. It also provides a basic overview of what rights prisoners have as library patrons in accessing certain legal materials. As more of a self-guided research site, it can be a sufficient starting source to aid in the beginning stages of the research process.

Hackerson, D. (2016). Right of access for prisoners: How the Minnesota State Law Library is serving inmates. *AALL Spectrum*, (4). 35-37.

The AALL Spectrum is a professional publication of the American Association of Law Libraries. Hackerson's "Right of Access for Prisoners" discusses some of the reasoning behind law libraries in prisons and some of the aspects of legal assistance inmates most commonly search for. This article was useful in creating the law collection section of the collection development policy.

Irmscher, L., Glover, S., & O'Brien, M. F. (2013, January 8). *Boston Public Library collection development policy* [PDF]. Retrieved from [https://www.bpl.org/general/policies/collectiondev\\_policy.pdf](https://www.bpl.org/general/policies/collectiondev_policy.pdf)

The Boston Public Library Collection Development Policy was used primarily as a standard for developing a sufficient policy. Although many of the sections do not apply in the prison library setting, this policy was useful for determining what content was necessary and what was lacking, as well as how to tailor the Duvall State Prison Library Collection Development Policy to better adhere to public library standards.

Lehmann, V., & Locke, J. (2005). Guidelines for library services to prisoners, 3rd edition [PDF]. *IFLA Professional Reports*, 92. Retrieved from <http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/publications/professional-report/92.pdf>

Along with ALA's prison library standards, IFLA's served as the basis for determining collection size and distribution, in addition to budgeting and funding. As an international entity serving the library profession, IFLA was an obvious choice of source to consult for this collection development policy. "Guidelines for Library Services to Prisoners" serves as a valuable resource and standard for librarians to use in developing policies for collection development, administration, marketing, services, etc. It further assists the prison library in evaluating and quantifying how effective its facilities and services are and whether they meet the needs of library users.

Library Success. (2012, April 3). Retrieved April 5, 2017 from the Library Success Wiki: [http://www.libsuccess.org/Services\\_for\\_the\\_Imprisoned](http://www.libsuccess.org/Services_for_the_Imprisoned)

As a wiki, Library Success: A Best Practices Wiki, may not be the most credible, but like other similar sources, it backs up each claim with notable sources from academic and professional journals and other industry publications. This wiki is designed to assist librarians of various backgrounds through a collaborative learning process, in which success stories and best practices are shared. This source offers valuable insight on the services offered for incarcerated individuals, as well as brief entries on collection development and other aspects of prison librarianship.

Massachusetts Department of Correction. (2016, March). *Prison population trends 2015* [PDF]. Retrieved from <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/doc/research-reports/pop-trends/prisonpoptrends-2015-final.pdf>

Due to its relevance and recent date, prison population demographic statistics from 2015 were used to describe the target audience in the collection development policy. This information was attained through the Massachusetts Department of Correction website.

*The New York Times*. (2017, April 2). Combined print & e-book fiction. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/books/best-sellers/2017/04/02/combined-print-and-e-book-fiction/>

Perhaps the most notable, well-recognized newspaper in the U.S., *The New York Times*'s recommendations and book lists are based on national sales that determine the popularity of both physical and digital books. This list was used as a selection aid for the general fiction section of the Duvall State Prison Library.

*The New York Times*. (2017, April 2). Combined print & e-book nonfiction. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/books/best-sellers/2017/04/02/combined-print-and-e-book-nonfiction/>

Perhaps the most notable, well-recognized newspaper in the U.S., *The New York Times*'s recommendations and book lists are based on national sales that

determine the popularity of both physical and digital books. This list was used as a selection aid for the general nonfiction section of the Duvall State Prison Library.

Nolo. (2017). NOLO spring 2017 list of titles [PDF]. Retrieved from [http://www.nolo.com/sites/default/files/SPRING\\_2017\\_NOLO\\_Edelweiss\\_Catalog.pdf](http://www.nolo.com/sites/default/files/SPRING_2017_NOLO_Edelweiss_Catalog.pdf)

Nolo, a reputable publisher of self-help legal books and software, is a company used by many public libraries for easy-to-use legal reference materials. The Spring 2017 issue of Nolo's catalog was used as a selection aid for the legal resource section of the Duvall State Prison Library.

Ryansville Women's Correctional Facility. (2001, December 11). *Collection development policy* [Word document]. Retrieved from [http://www.cii.illinois.edu/InquiryPage/bin/docs/u11611\\_CollectionDevelopmentPolicy.doc](http://www.cii.illinois.edu/InquiryPage/bin/docs/u11611_CollectionDevelopmentPolicy.doc)

Although this source is not the most credible and likely served as a collection development policy project for other library and information science students, it is a document uploaded to the Community Informative Initiative, a research center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's Graduate School of Library and Information Science, and therefore has a certain level of associated value as a result. Ryansville Women's Correctional Facility is similar to Duvall State Prison in that they are both fictional establishments, and this document was used as a comparison to determine what areas of the Cain-Flagg Collection Development Policy could be expanded or improved upon.

*School Library Journal*. (2016, March 7). SLJ's average book prices for 2016. Retrieved from [http://www.slj.com/2016/03/research/sljs-average-book-prices-for-2016/#\\_](http://www.slj.com/2016/03/research/sljs-average-book-prices-for-2016/#_)

School Library Journal is a popular professional library publication. The information used from this source was specifically the cost of hardcover nonfiction books for adults in 2016.

Shirley, G. (2004, September 2). What do prisoners read? Prison libraries and collection development. Retrieved from <http://olos.ala.org/columns/?p=113>

Glennor Shirley is one of the industry's leading prison librarians and has published many articles throughout her career on the topic. This professional blog carries Shirley's credibility and is further supported by the ALA Office for Diversity, Literacy, and Outreach Services. Written for (novice) prison librarians, Shirley's assessment of the needs and wants of prisoners is reflected in this collection development policy under Library User Needs and Analysis of Collection.

SLJ Editor. (2015, September 2). Accessible reads for struggling and reluctant readers: Hi-lo roundup. *School Library Journal*. Retrieved from [http://www.slj.com/2015/09/reviews/books/accessible-reads-for-struggling-and-reluctant-readers-hi-lo-roundup/#\\_](http://www.slj.com/2015/09/reviews/books/accessible-reads-for-struggling-and-reluctant-readers-hi-lo-roundup/#_)

*School Library Journal* is the world's largest reviewer of books, multimedia, and technology for children and teens. It is a very popular and reputable source for librarians and has been chosen as a selection aid for high-interest/low-reading (aka hi-lo) level books for the Duvall State Prison Library.

Smith, G. (2015, July 9). Prisoners' rights and prison conditions in Massachusetts. Retrieved from <https://blog.mass.gov/masslawlib/legal-topics/prisoners-rights-and-prison-conditions-in-massachusetts/>

Massachusetts Law Updates is the official blog for the Massachusetts Trial Court Law Libraries. This professional blog directs readers, mostly the general public, to additional resources describing the rights of prisoners, as well as policies and legal information regarding correctional institutions and their inmates. This source led me to 103 Code of Massachusetts Regulation listed above.

Sockel, A. (2015, March 26). How digital libraries are helping prisoners across the country. Retrieved from <http://blogs.overdrive.com/front-page-library-news/2015/03/26/how-digital-libraries-are-helping-prisoners-across-the-country/>

OverDrive is a digital distributor of e-resources, including e-books, audiobooks, and video. On the distributor's blog was information on the National Corrections Library, a digital library for correctional institutions and inmates nationwide. This distributor was used as part of the Analysis of Collection in an effort to include e-resources as part of the collection development policy.

Urban fiction. (2017, February). *NoveList Plus*. Retrieved from <http://ezproxy1.hcplc.org/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=neh&tg=UI&an=441231&site=novp-live>

*NoveList Plus*, powered by EBSCOhost, is a trusted source of expert read-alike recommendations and is widely used by libraries around the world. It is a popular readers' advisory solution meant to empower librarians, engage readers, and connect communities. *NoveList* was used as a selection aid to determine the top picks for timely and relevant urban fiction to add to the Duvall State Prison Library collection.

Williamson, E. (2017, January 24). RUSA book and media awards. *The Booklist Reader*. <http://www.booklistreader.com/2017/01/24/book-awards/rusa-book-and-media-awards/>

*The Booklist Reader*, a Booklist Publication, is affiliated with the American Library Association and acts as a selection aid for librarians in collection development and readers' advisory. The books included in this article are recommended by the ALA division Reference and User Services Association and have been proposed for addition to the Duvall State Prison Library collection due to their recognition within the library community and the diverse viewpoints they represent.